

## PROHIBITED PLANT LIST

'Noxious weeds' are non-native plants that, once established, are highly destructive, competitive and difficult to control. They have economic and ecological impacts and are very difficult to manage once they get established. Some are toxic or a public health threat to humans and animals, while others destroy native and beneficial plant communities.

Kirkland upholds Washington State's noxious weed control law (Chapter 17.10 RWC), administered by the <u>King County Noxious Weed Control Board</u>. Weeds are separated into classes A, B, or C. <u>Class A</u> weeds must be eradicated or removed entirely throughout Washington State and King County. Control is required for <u>Class B</u> and <u>Class C</u> weeds in King County to prevent their spread.

Of concern are a group of weeds listed by King County as 'non-regulated' and 'weeds of concern'. These particular species impact and degrade native plant and animal habitat in Kirkland's open spaces and parks. To help attain the goals of the 20-Year Forest and Vegetation Restoration Plan and support Green Kirkland Partnership efforts, the following weeds are prohibited to plant on private property in Kirkland, and are recommended for removal:

Evergreen/Himalayan blackberry
English holly
Poison hemlock
Invasive knotweeds
Bindweed or morning glory
Bird cherry
Herb Robert

English/Atlantic ivy
Poison hemlock
Reed canarygrass
Scotch broom
Spurge laurel
Yellow archangel

The removal of prohibited plant species (including significant trees) is allowed without a obtaining a permit except in sensitive areas such as wetland/stream buffers or landslide areas. Please contact the Planning Department for more information about tree removal permits and sensitive areas.

The following plants that, while not prohibited, are discouraged to be planted on private property in Kirkland due to similar impacts to native forest areas:

Butterfly bush European mountain ash English laurel Sycamore maple Common hawthorn